

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

NUMBER 7

## VICTOR MILL STARCH—THE WEAVER'S FRIEND



THE HOME OF VICTOR MILL STARCH

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It boils thin—penetrates the warps—increases breaking strength and carries the weight into the cloth. Being thoroughly washed free of gluten and other foreign matter, it gives a bleach and finish to the cloth that you can get from no other starch.

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More Inexperienced The Weavers  
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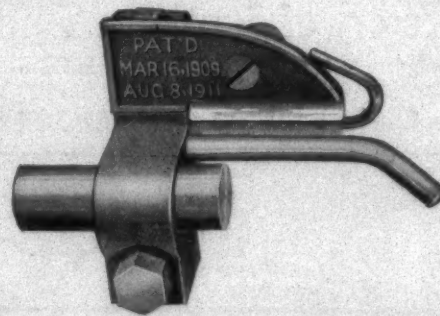
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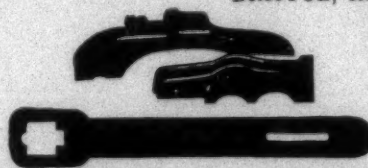
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Gardening in Mill Villages

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by James L. Carberry

We as a nation have so long enjoyed prosperity that few are willing to recognize present conditions in their true light with regard to the nation's food supply. The National Government and State Colleges are sending out "storm warnings" in every direction regarding the seriousness of the present situation. That those admonitions deserve our most careful consideration is verified by the high cost of food. With the probability of our nation being thrown into war at any moment the now short supply of the world will be further decreased and it is only reasonable to expect prices to soar beyond those of the present day. And our ports will be open to the Allies to come and buy further. It is possible now to purchase food if we have the price, but we seem threatened with a time near at hand when supplies of this nature cannot be had at any price. Added to the severity of such critical times and the effect upon the working man who must bear the real hardships, the dreaded boll weevil enters South Carolina this season to begin devastation and demoralization of our cotton crop. Conditions are too serious to predict anything short of pandemonium unless we as individuals and a nation work with zeal for preparedness with food supplies and otherwise. Many are already at work; they are beginning for the first time to really recognize the value of the small field well tilled, and where land is scarce are preparing to raise several crops on the same land by the intensive method. More hogs,

cattle and gardens are imperative, the latter especially, and it with the idea of stressing gardening this article is written.

Time and space will not permit going further into the necessity for gardens; the bread winner and house wife realize this feature in many instances and that the only impregnable defense lies in the soil, a good summer, fall and winter garden with the excess canned for winter.

The possibilities for results from the small piece of land well tilled and intensively cultivated and planted are amazing. Think of one man, a cripple, raising over \$50.00 worth of butter beans on the garden fence and strings about his doors and windows. Think of an 8 year old lad raising 229 pounds of tomatoes on 24 plants. A bushel of good tomatoes, apples, peaches, etc., should produce from 18 to 20 quarts of canned goods. Suppose we have raised all possible on our own garden and have an opportunity to buy such vegetables and fruits at the ordinary price when plentiful, \$1.00 a bushel, think of the profit by comparing that number of quarts bought at present prices from the store. One man in a mill village reports \$82.50 worth of vegetables grown in his garden in one season. Had the other families of that village been as thrifty the sum total of \$18450.00 would have resulted. The same rule applies to any community. Few gardens, properly managed will produce less than \$100.00 worth of vegetables a year.

Under present conditions it is advisable that those vegetables which will produce the greatest amount of

food values per acre be grown. Both Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, beans, etc., are first aids in this regard. If land is scarce we should even at a sacrifice, deny ourselves the less wholesome food crops, or plant them later, after the other and more important crops are assured and we are on the safe side.

Thorough preparation of the land is imperative. All weeds, trash, etc., containing disease should be burned, but nothing that will prove a benefit to the soil, such as decaying vegetable matter, leaves, dead grass, and stable manure should be neglected. Our one soil need is humus. Stable manure is permanently beneficial, while commercial fertilizers ordinarily stimulate plant growth without lasting benefit to the soil unless used to produce some crop which is turned under. All forms of fertilizer, manures, etc., should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Where stable manure is scarce its use in the drills is often advisable, where plants derive direct benefits.

Proper rotations are also advantageous. It is very unsafe to plant the same crop on the same land too often in succession. Better not repeat at all if avoidable, but use something else. This is especially true of tomatoes which should not be planted on land used for that crop the preceding year. It is likewise prudent to avoid planting tomatoes where soil particles from infected areas of the year before can be conveyed by rain to the new crop. By careful planning, as the crops of various vegetable mature, the centers of the rows may be

planted and thus create a steady supply throughout the growing season. All diseased plants should be destroyed instead of thrown on the ground to spread infection. Many of the common diseases and insect pests can be controlled with simple sprays full instructions for which can be obtained from the state agricultural colleges or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Farm Demonstration Agent also has a supply of such bulletins on hand.

Good drainage is also an important factor in crop production, lime is another. Many gardens would be helped with an application of lime varying in quantity with soil requirements. Lime sweetens the soil and releases the fertilizers, in addition to making conditions under which the helpful bacteria of the soil thrive. Ground lime-stone or agricultural lime is safest for the layman as it is not so severe on the humus content of the soil.

This is a year when the Kentucky Wonder and lima beans should be liberally grown on fences. Climbing as they do, means more space for other things. A well prepared trench along the fence line, made rich will produce quantities of these beans, other things being equal. Everybody should endeavor to save some seeds from the best of each crop for future use. Grow only good strong plants. Such plants resist disease better than weak ones. The plant beds should be carefully watched for dry places, particularly when covered with glass.

### Mistakes in Labor Laws.

It is beginning to dawn on the minds of some persons in nowise related to industry that child idleness is more disastrous—to parent as well as child—than child labor. The blunders of legislators in excluding husky juveniles from channels of harmless employment and forcing them into the idle class have been brought home to the agitators at whose behest laws were enacted for preventing physically equipped juveniles from contributing to the support of their families. The pinch of war, the demand for help at the highest wages ever paid anywhere in the world and communities in virtual rebellion because of

high prices of food have shown the fallacy of denying to the child the right of employment in properly regulated establishments. Dr. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, who may be assumed to be free from suspicion of any sympathy with child slavery in mills or mines, or even of lukewarmness in the cause of the adequate education of children, expresses himself in an interview sent out officially by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior. He says:

"In the schools of the cities, towns, suburban communities, and manufacturing and mining villages of the United States there are approximately 6,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of nine and six-

teen. Most of them are idle more than half of the year. They are in school less than 1000 hours in the year, and allowing ten hours a day for sleep, are out of school more than 4000 waking hours, more than an average of nine hours a day, not counting Sundays. National and State laws make it impossible for most of them to do any profitable work in the mill, mine or shop, and many of them are forming habits of idleness and falling into vice. Even during the vacation months only about ten per cent have any profitable employment; only about five per cent of them go away from their homes except for a few days. Still they must live and be fed and clothed."

The United States Commissioner of Education would set these children at work in the "back yards, side yards, front yards and vacant lots, which might be cultivated as small gardens for the growth of vegetables and small fruits." This might be very well if the child did not have an aversion for work of this character, and the back, side and front yards were available for agricultural purposes under the supervision without which in some form the authorities would still have the problem of idleness confronting them. The sanitary factory, with rest and recreation rooms and every provision for safety and comfort already installed and where the

(Continued on Page 8.)



# The Casey Cam Device

On the first of January, 1917, there were 282,719 looms running in the South. On each of these looms there are two cams and the blow of these cams against the pick balls drive the shuttles across the lays and insert the filling threads between the warp threads thereby forming the cloth.

Allowing the average number of picks per minute to be 160 it means that every minute the cams on these 282,719 looms strike 45,235,040 blows. Every hour they strike 2,714,102,400 and during every day of ten hours the number of blows is 27,141,024,000.

The blow of the cam against the pick ball is the striking of iron against iron and the inevitable result is the wearing out of the iron surface of the cam.

An worn cam gives an inefficient blow to the pick ball and therefore an inefficient throw to the shuttle.

It requires time, labor and expense to tear down a loom and replace a worn cam, and when the loom is out of commission, there is a loss in the earnings of both mill and the weaver, to say nothing of the wear on nerves and machinery and the bad work which must inevitably result before the worn cam is finally condemned.

A loom fixer named Casey working in the Clinton Cotton Mills, at Clinton, S. C., got tired of tearing down looms to replace worn cams and he let his brains work upon the prob-

lem with the result that he hit upon the plan of fastening a piece on the side of the worn cam so as to bring it back to its original contour.

His crude arrangement went through numerous improvements and is now the Casey Cam Device manufactured and sold by the Clinton Cam Company of Clinton, S. C.

This device not only repairs a

of the loom and prolongs the life of its working parts. When both cams of the loom are equipped with the device, the weighted portions, being disposed to diametrically opposite points, tend to balance the running of the shaft which also contributes to the smooth running of the loom. The device can be attached in a few minutes. If the power has been increased on account of a worn cam, it can be adjusted as for a new cam, which will prolong the life of the shuttle and prevent it from cutting the yarn.

The advantage of the device is not only when applied to a worn cam. If attached to a new cam it will provide a cushion at the proper point to receive the blow of the pick ball and afford protection for the cam. It is also found that the added weight will make the loom run smoother.

Thousands of the Casey Cam Device are now attached to the looms in Southern cotton mills and a goodly and every increased portion of the 27,141,024,000 blows per day are being struck with the assistance of the cam devices supplied by the Clinton Cam Company.

The following are a few of the statements of mills that are using the device:

Union-*Buffalo Mills Company, Union, S. C.:*

"We are much pleased with the cam patches purchased from you several months ago, as we find

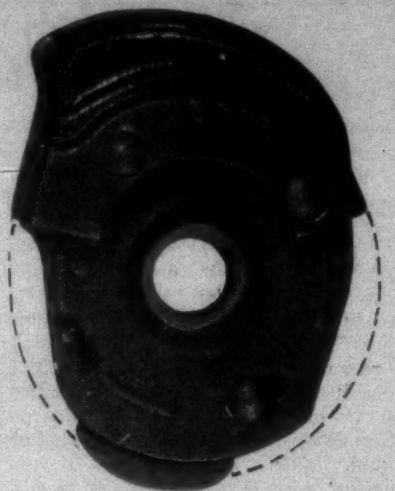
that they save about 90 per cent in stoppage of our looms when worn cams need replacing and make the old cams as good as new, thereby saving over 59 per cent in cost, over new cams."—H. K. Drew, Superintendent.

Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.:

"Your cam patches are all you



Casey Cam Device Attached.



A Worn Cam.

claim for them and are cheaper than a new cam rim and only requires a few minutes to put them on, saving the time and labor of taking off rim which is some two hours hard work. Will say that



MODEL D-1



MODEL A-1



MODEL W-3

**"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION  
IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE"**

**Our Cam Device Prevents Loom Troubles**

WE MAKE TO ORDER SPECIAL MODELS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

**Clinton Cam Company**  
CLINTON, S. C.



we would not be without them."—J. W. Black, superintendent.

Jackson Mills, Iva, S. C.:

"In regard to the cam device that we purchased from you some time ago, will say that we have them on our looms, and find that they run tip top, and give satisfaction in every respect, and would recommend them to any mill that has worn cams."—R. W. Lewis, superintendent.

Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Pacolet, S. C.:

"We have had some of your Casey Cam Devices in use for several weeks past and it gives us pleasure to say that they do all that is claimed for them."—M. B. Lancaster, superintendent.

Lockhart Mills, Lockhart, S. C.:

"We have been using your Cam Device for several months, and we are very well pleased with them thus far, and see no reason why they should not give satisfaction. We figure that they save us material, and labor and increase production."—J. Roy Fant, assistant treasurer.

Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.:

"We find your cam device entirely satisfactory and a great time saver."—W. R. Macomson, superintendent.

Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.:

"It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the fact that I have derived great benefits from your cam device. I would not be without it if it could possibly be procured. I would most gladly rec-

ommend them to any one that has worn cams."—J. L. Bobo, overseer weaving.

Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.:

"We have been using the Casey Cam Device for the past eighteen months and we find same to be entirely satisfactory. We believe the device would be beneficial to cams before worn as it would make them last twice as long."—J. P. Carter, superintendent.

#### Training and Keeping the Employee

Under our industrial system we are compelled to deal with groups of persons to a very large extent for the reason that our products are the result of organized rather than individual effort. Hence our method of training must be in keeping with present day demands. A well trained organization is the best asset any business can have. It is not strange to realize that so many of us are only beginning to grasp the opportunity so long within easy reach. The notion that the training of help means the transformation of human agencies into working equipment is erroneous. It would be true, of course, were we dealing with the physical only. But we must ever keep before us the fact that it is necessary to create a state of mind. Our training must be of such a character as will transform mental energy into moral influences, for here is where we get stability and physical influences into physical achievement, for it is from this source we derive the income.

The best results can be gained only when we have the confidence and good will of our people. We must be able to convince them that our interests are identical. That we desire their advancement with that of the business. We should know every individual in our employ if at all possible, but if this cannot be done it is essential that we be in close touch with those through whom we can project our influence throughout the organization. The rank and file of our workers are men and women who want to feel that our greatest problem is not how to keep them down, but how to afford them better opportunities for advancement. That when conditions arise which make a lower production cost imperative, that it will be secured through economy of manufacture rather than by cutting down their pay.

Then, too, they are entitled to know something about the cost of doing business. The right sort of information in this direction will go a long way toward keeping them satisfied with their job. Many of our people know something about the cost of materials, and knowing what they receive for their work they figure an enormous profit on the work they do. With only partial facts in hand, they develop a spirit of unrest, which does not require much agitation from a parasite of labor.

As already indicated the burden of training is not so much to make the individual a power in himself, but a power in the organization. Here is the opportunity for them to evolve

plans and methods along constructive lines and ever to keep their eyes fixed upon opportunities yet to be reached. They must understand that the call for larger duties, a more extended service, comes to those who have been faithful in the lesser things of preparation.

I am quite convinced that all our industrial problems can be solved satisfactorily when we all accept as fundamental the law of square dealing. This law must not only be taught, but accepted by employer and employee. It provides that all our acts and all their acts should redound to the advantage of all concerned, and teaches us that after all the future permanency of our industrial life does not depend so much upon the wealth we create as it does upon the service we render each other.—A. G. Burry in American Industrial for March.

#### Russia Placing Big Orders For Knitting Mill Machinery in United States.

Large orders for knitting mill machinery for Russia have been placed in the United States within the last month and a person has been making inquiry in Philadelphia for a fixer for a Russian mill in which it was stated American capital is interested. One order for export to Russia called for 200 knitting machines; another for 300, and an Eastern builder states that contracts have been made for sending a considerable number of ribbers and loopers to the same country.

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# THOMAS K. CHAFFEE COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



# Practical Loom Fixing

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

### Loom Fixing Points.

Under different heads the various causes of loom being out of order will be given, together with remedies for same. A loom fixer's duty is to keep the looms under his charge in good repair so as to produce the maximum production of first quality goods.

#### Loom Banging or Slamming.

This is what a loom fixer is called for in a large number of cases. There are quite a number of causes for this, which will be enumerated.

#### Late Pick

This is generally caused by lug straps slipping. The straps should be closed in so that the pick will start on time. The correct timing of picking motion is to have shuttle begin to move when crank is on top center. Late pick is sometimes caused by pick cam slipping. The cam will have to be reset on time.

#### Weak Pick.

When the picking motion is on time and the shuttle is not picked hard enough so as to get in shuttle box on opposite side in time, the pick has to be made stronger. This can be done in two ways. First, by lowering lug strap on picker stick. Second, by lowering driving arm, or dog on driving arm. Either of these methods can be used, but care should be taken so as not to have the lug straps at extremes. See Chapter Four.

#### Cracked or Part Broken Lug Strap.

When the lug strap is cracked or part broken, much of the force of the blow is lost causing a weak pick. This should be replaced with a new strap.

#### Cracked Picker Stick.

A weak pick is often made with a cracked picker stick. It is best to replace such a picker stick with a new one as soon as possible. One cause of picker stick cracking is by having the shuttle held too hard in the shuttle box, so that when beginning to pick, the picker stick is bent and when this occurs, neither the picker stick or shuttle lasts long. The shuttle should not be held too tight in the box, only sufficient to have the dagger clear the frog, and also to keep it from rebounding. Fig. 31 illustrates by dotted lines, how a picker stick is bent when shuttle is held too tight in shuttle box.

Picker sticks are cracked and broken when the stick strikes too hard against the front end of the box. A buffer should always be used to protect both the picker and the picker stick. This buffer is sometimes made of leather; also of cloth wound tightly in a roll and put in the front end of race. The picker striking the buffer instead of the solid end of the race increases the life of the picker stick and also the picker, because the hard blow on picker and picker stick is reduced. Picker sticks should be made from hickory, cut straight with the grain. Poor quality picker sticks will more easily bend as shown in illustration.

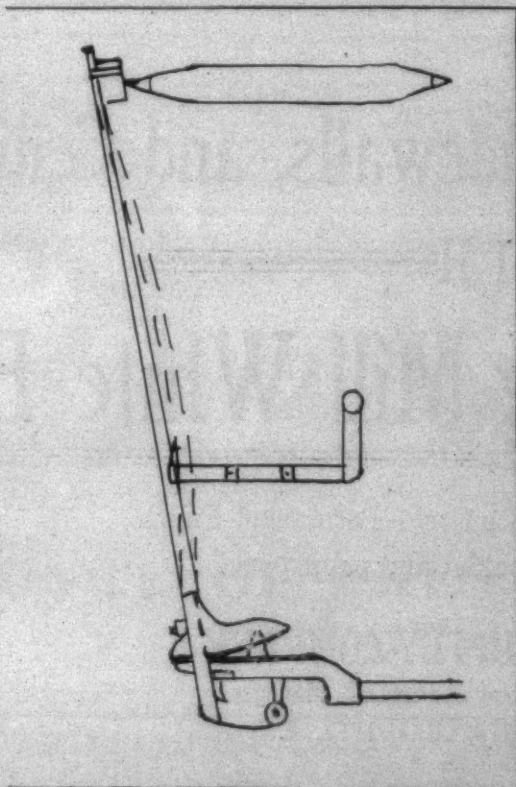


Figure 31.

#### Rebounding Shuttle.

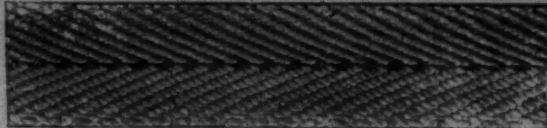
A rebounding shuttle is one that strikes hard against the picker and rebounds back in the box. Some looms, with the slightest rebound will hang off, while others will continue to run. This depends on the pick from that side on which shuttle has rebounded. With a rebounding shuttle, a weak pick is made because of the loss of the initial movement in picking, that is, before the picker comes in contact with the shuttle, and the shuttle is not driven hard enough to get full into the opposite box and loom hangs.

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LAWRENCE, MASS.

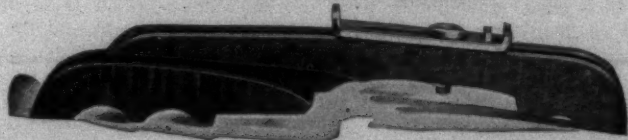
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CHROMOSOL, the new instantaneous cotton mordant

FULL STRENGTH LOGWOOD AND HEMATINE

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CLEVELAND

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NEW YORK

CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO



There are four causes of rebounding shuttle: First, pick too strong. Second, insufficient check. Third, loose box. Fourth, protector finger slipped. First, if pick is too strong, shuttle will rebound and the pick must be reduced by raising lug strap on picker stick or by raising the driving arm. Second, when a shoulder swell is used and there is not sufficient check on the shuttle, it will almost invariably rebound unless the shuttle box is very tight and that should not be. If the picker stick is fixed so as to remain about two or three inches in the shuttle box and the pick is not too strong, the shuttle should not rebound. (See Chapter Five). With a gradual tapered shuttle and binder the check finger on protector rod should be set to hold the shuttle in position when it gets to the back end of the box. When the shuttle is almost full into the box the check finger should be in contact with the lay sole. (See Chapter Ten). Third, if the box is loose the only remedy is to tighten up the box. Fourth, When protector finger slips there is lost motion between the finger and binder, and this allows the shuttle to shoot into the box and rebound. In resetting the finger in correct position, care will have to be taken that the dagger is full in the frog and frog in position it will be when loom is running, so that the dagger will clear the frog with shuttle in box and will strike full in frog when shuttle is not in box.

#### Loose Picker Stick.

If the picker stick and parallel are not fastened securely together a weak pick is made owing to lost motion. The remedy is to tighten up the bolt that holds the two together.

#### Belt Slipping.

A slipping belt often causes loom to bang. The belt should be thoroughly cleaned and a good belt dressing applied.

#### Lost Motion in Cone.

This is caused by neglecting to oil the cone with the result that the cone wears and becomes loose on its stud and a weak pick results. The only remedy is to replace with a new cone.

Neglecting to oil will also cause a flat place to be made on the outside of cone because the pick point strikes the same place on each pick. This occasionally causes a weak pick and loom bangs off.

#### Change of Atmosphere.

If there has been a sudden change from dry to damp weather the boxes will become sticky and damp. Shuttle will not fit correctly in the box and loom will bang off. To remedy, take a piece of waste and wipe shuttles and boxes thoroughly dry. If this does not immediately remedy, take a piece of fine sand-paper and rub the shuttle. It is advisable to rub both shuttles so as to keep them the same width. The very smallest drop of oil put on the binder with the finger after cleaning with waste will often remedy.

#### Lug Strap Too Far From Picker Stick.

Sometimes the lug strap is too far from back of picker stick, allowing too much play. The pick may begin on time, but the cone will have traveled too far up the pick point and in this way a soft pick is made. The remedy is to tighten up the lug straps so as to reduce the space between picker stick and strap, then set picking cam back and in this way the full pick point will be used for the pick.

#### Shedding Cams Too Early.

If shedding cams are set too early, the shed will be closing before the shuttle gets full across the lay with the result that the shed is often closed on the back end of shuttle and shuttle is tilted as it enters the box. The result is that the shuttle does not get full into the box and loom bangs off. This also causes the shuttle to be chipped, and the tip is also often blunted.

#### Shedding Cams Too Late.

If shedding cams are set too late, the shuttle will enter the shed before it is full open and in this way will be retarded in its movement and loom will bang off occasionally.

#### Worn Pick Point.

By continued use the pick point will wear off and the force of the blow reduced. Frequently when this occurs extra pick is added by lowering the lug strap, but when the pick point is badly worn it is advisable to replace with a new one. Neglecting to oil the pick cam and cone causes the pick point to wear off sooner.

#### Knit Goods Committee.

Co-operating with the plan of the Advisory Committee of the Council for National Defense, for the mobilization of the industrial resources of the country, a committee has been appointed by the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers to represent the knit goods industry of the country. This committee consists of Charles E. Leippe, Reading (Pa.) Knitting Mills, chairman; Garnett Andrews, Richmond Hosiery Mill, Rossville, Ga., representing the hosiery branch of the industry, and D. I. Galbraith, World's

Star Knitting Mills, Bay City, Mich., representing the underwear manufacturers. President P. C. Withers, will also serve in an ex-officio capacity on the committee.

#### Profile Cotton Mills.

##### Jacksonville, Ala.

W. P. Hazlewood....Superintendent  
S. A. Moncrief.....Carder No. 1  
W. L. Weeks.....Spinner No. 1  
J. W. Russell.....Carder No. 2  
C. F. McCall.....Spinner No. 2  
G. F. Martin.....Twisting 1 and 2  
H. A. Holbrook....Finishing 1 and 2  
J. H. Harris.....Master Mechanic

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HUNTINGTON & GUERRY  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

## GARLAND

### DROP BOX LOOM PICKERS

Are uniform in length and thickness and are fitted with spindle holes of the right size, so that they are always ready to go on the loom without filing or reaming. They are always uniform in quality as well as in size.



GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, MAINE

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Number of Leather Rolls.

Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Gentlemen:

I would appreciate it if your Question and Answer Department would give me an idea on the following question:

How many leather rolls should four plants of 55,536 spindles use per week?

The plants are divided as follows: Plant "A" has 16,976 spindles, 11,248 of which are mule, 5,728 ring. This plant is operated on an average of 15's and 16's.

Plant "B" is a ring spindle mill of 17,472 spindles operating on an average of about 45's, single and ply yarns.

Plant "C" has 11,008 spindles, 7,680 of which operate on cotton yarns on an average number of 17's and 3,328 operate on waste on an average number of 7's.

Plant "D" has 10,080 spindles, all on cotton yarns on an average number of about 18's.

A. H. C.

### Mistakes in Labor Laws.

(Continued from Page 3.)

physical and moral welfare is looked after by humane employers, offers a more remunerative haven than the back yard for the juvenile for whom idleness is beset with more danger than employment in the properly regulated mill.

Fool laws were written into the statutes of a number of the States with a rapidity that seldom is manifest when sane legislation for the protection and uplift of industry is under consideration. The sad result frequently comes to the attention of the courts in which juvenile cases are disposed of. Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, of Philadelphia, in a recent address criticised the Pennsylvania child labor law, which he said should be made broader so as to permit children to go to work at an earlier age than 16 years, the present limit.

It is a hopeful sign that judges of the courts and such eminent educators of Dr. Claxton have the

temerity to say in public that the agitators and the legislators whom they influenced were wrong in denying the child the right of healthful, remunerative exercise in the way of work. Bad laws almost invariably work their repeal, and the way to get rid of the child labor law is to enforce it rigidly. Neither the child nor the parent is benefitted by or wants the restrictive law as it now stands in most states. Its sponsors were the high salaried labor organization leaders who, if they were not doing something, mischievous or otherwise, would lose their jobs. Back of these were the uplift societies, maintained chiefly for keeping in an office chair a few persons who ought to be in legitimate employment, leaving to practical persons the working out of the problems of the factory in its influence on society. But in the criticisms of the unwise laws there is hope for the boy and girl able and willing to work.—Knit Goods Bulletin.

### Massachusetts Child Labor Bills.

Every mill man in the State of Massachusetts, no matter what his department, is, of course, vitally concerned in the latest attempt to limit the employment of children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen to five hours of work a day as the text of one bill, while another would prohibit the employment of children under sixteen for any length of time. But this is not all. Further attempts are being made to limit the working day to eight hours. All of these measures are so restrictive in their intent that the textile industry of the State, as a whole, may well feel that a hard blow would be struck at the workers if any of this particular legislation should be come law.

Massachusetts has been the pioneer in advanced laws regarding child labor. It now entirely prohibits the employment of children under fourteen years of age, besides forbidding the employment of those between the age of fourteen and sixteen more than eight hours per day. When this last law was enacted

many families suffered through the inability of the children to find employment within the scope of the law and parents everywhere were loud in their denunciation of the change. Since the proposed changes would go further still, there is bound to be greater hardships owing to the increasing cost of living than ever before and this would result despite the greater wages that are being received.

It is proposed in limiting the employment of children between fourteen and sixteen years of age to five hours that they shall go to school the other five hours, but no method of educating these half-timers has been incorporated in the new bill, although it has been wisely suggested that continuation schools could be established in the mills.

Such a breaking up of working hours, however, might make it impossible for textile manufacturers or others to employ such limited labor. But the peculiar feature of this particular bill is that while the law as it now stands prohibits children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen from working more than eight hours per day, the proponents of it would now have them busy for ten hours or two hours more than they are at present regularly employed.

Children who go to the public school spend six hours in the class room on an average and mental labor is certainly more draining than manual labor. How, therefore, the proponents of this change in child labor legislation can reconcile their attempt to force more education upon children by keeping them busy longer hours than has been the case is certainly a puzzle that demands a definite answer.

Massachusetts having been in the vanguard of child labor legislation these many years, it is most unwise and unfair to both the parents of the children affected and the textile manufacturers to place any more restrictions until other textile states have taken occasion to catch up to the Massachusetts standard. More than that. No further child labor legislation of any kind should be permitted to become law in the

state unless enacted into law through a referendum to the people. They are the chief sufferers of any change in the child labor laws and they ought by all rules of common sense to be permitted to be the ar-so far announced represents an advance over pre-war charges of 250 bits of this kind of legislation that hits home so deeply.—Fibre & Fabric.

Aragon, Ga.—The Aragon Mills are building forty new houses in their mill village.

*Hercules*  
TRADE-MARK  
REGISTERED

### Seamless Roving Cans



Write for  
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RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

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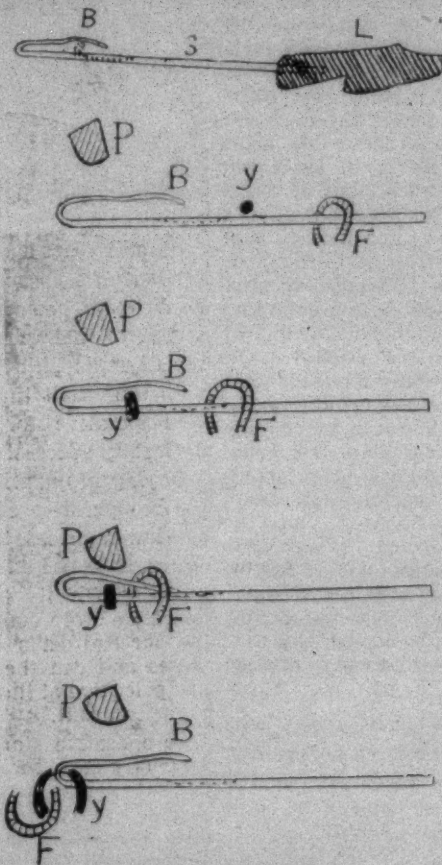




## Spring Needle Machine

The knitting industry has various divisions under which it may be placed, and a very common method is to distinguish between machines and products of the latch and the bearded needle. Machines using the latch needle have been already considered, but a large and important class are included under the term bearded or spring needle frames. The outstanding difference lies in the needle employed for the making of the loop, and this has a further influence in the construction of the machine and the character of the fabric produced. The formation of the stitch by means of the latch needle explained in connection with the flat knitter showed that the one stitch was produced by the move-

leads and a 20-gauge frame having 20 such leads on the 3 in. The general system is to assume that two needles are present in each lead, but in building the frames it by no means follows that two needles are placed in each lead. In the coarser gauges it is found advisable from considerations of strength to allow a lead for every needle; in the medium gauges, from which the great majority of knitted goods are made, there are invariably two needles to the lead, while in the finest numbers the frame builder inserts three needles into each lead, to facilitate the accommodation of the needles in the requisite space. To avoid confusion it is usual to designate the one needle lead being termed a three-



Figs. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.

ment of the needle in the trick bed, and that each needle had an individual separate motion in producing the stitch.

The operations involved in knitting the loop by means of the spring or bearded needle are entirely different to those required for the latched variety, which difference will be appreciated by an examination of the structure of the needle itself as illustrated in Fig. 38 accompanying. It takes its name from the part B, termed the spring or beard and which is so constructed that the spring will instantly regain its normal position after being pressed down. The stem S is made of stronger and thicker wire and is embedded in the lead L. The lead affords a convenient means of handling the needle, but is also a very useful means of giving the gauge or set of the frame. The gauge system universally recognized for frames using this needle is to count the number of leads which occupy 3 in., bringing them in perfect line with a 12-gauge machine having 12 such

needle gauge, the gauge number being given under those headings. With those reservations the two-needle machine is accepted in universal practice. Each gauge of frame has attached to what is termed a mould, which corresponds to the spacing of the leads in the machine and is used for casting the needles in the leads. The needles are obtained singly from the maker, and the frame worker places the two needles in the mould side by side when the mould is shut and the molten lead run into the space all round the needle ends, thus securing them in a form which is found most convenient for fixing in the machine. When needles have to be replaced, the bar which secures them is unscrewed and the lead with the broken needle removed and replaced by a new one. The skillful worker has to make certain that the needles inserted are in exact spacing and requires the trained eye to make minute alterations to ensure their neighbors.

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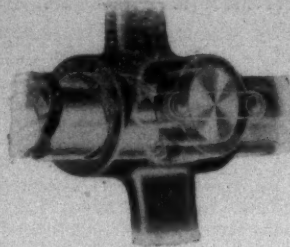
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506 Trust Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



BALLING MACHINE DOG

### WE ARE PROUD OF OUR DOG!

It Minimizes Wear and Never Breaks

Can be replaced in a few minutes if necessary.

The dog is only one of several important features that stamp THE ENTWISTLE BALLER as the leader in construction and in quality and quantity of production.

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ESTABLISHED 1886—INCORPORATED 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT

LOWELL, MASS

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

Figs. 39 and 42 have been drawn out to show the chief stages of loop formation when the bearded needle is used, and no matter where this needle is found these stages are always necessary if the loop is to be correctly formed. In Fig. 39 the fabric hangs from the stem of the needle well up near the lead, the point of suspension being the last formed loop F. Between the fabric and the beard of the needle the new yarn Y is seen to be laid as it issues from the thread carrier or guide. In Fig. 40 the next stage is shown where the loop F and the yarn Y have advanced to the left the yarn being pushed under the beard of the needle with the old loop F resting just outside. In Fig. 41 the presser P, which till now has been inactive above the needle, is brought down on to the beard and forces it into a groove in the stem, while the old loop F is pushed over the depressed beard of the needle. In Fig. 42 the presser has again risen to its former position and the old loop F is discharged over the needle ends, causing the new yarn Y to be drawn through and form a new loop as shown. This loop is pushed back on the needle shanks and the machine is ready to receive the yarn from which the next row of loops will be drawn, as in Fig. 39.

From the first it has been a problem of the machine builder to devise the best means of effecting this series of motions for stitch formation, and whichever machine of the bearded needle class be taken, the process of forming the loop is essentially the same, but a wide diversity of means exists to bring this about. In the original hand frame,

the needles were horizontal as shown in the figures, and were fixed in a stationary bar. For the newest mechanism, the needles stand upright in the machine and have through the agency of the needle bar, a combination of movements for the knitting of the loop. In this case the presser, which in the hand machine moves to and from the needles as indicated, is a fixture on the machine. The chief point of difference between the latch and bearded needle frame is that in the latch machine the needles have each an individual motion, while in the bearded needle machine the needles being fixed all together in a bar have to move all in a body. This difference in construction is no doubt the cause of a difference observable in the character of the fabric from the two machines, the bearded needle giving in general a more regular formation of loops and a better body of texture. The bearded needle is more suitable for machines where continuous fashioning is required, as the beards are easily actuated for the transference of loops which is necessary in the fashioning operations. It is also gratifying to know that in the manufacture of such bearded needles the British makers have all along maintained their position, and that the present international situation has not produced the marked shortage experienced in the latch needle branch. Closely related to the needle in stitch formation is what is known as the sinker, not given in these diagrams, the function of which is to push the yarn between the needles as it issues from the yarn guide, so as to meas-

(Continued on Page 18.)



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## ADVERTISING.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.

### War.

Our country is at war with Germany and no man knows what the next few years will bring forth.

Only a short time ago such an announcement would have stirred the nation to its innermost depths but several years of looking on at the carnage in Europe has made war no longer a sensation and hardly a ripple has been caused by the action of Congress.

Germany furnished an excuse and now we find ourselves entering a war from which no man knows the exit.

As loyal Americans we will support the Government and the textile industry of the South will contribute its share in men and money.

Unalterably as we are opposed to sending men to Europe we realize that it will be done and thousands of the best of our young men will sail for the battle fields never to return.

An income tax of 25 per cent and an excess profit tax of probably 50 per cent will eventually, if not at first, be the cost that must be contributed to the cause by individuals and corporations.

War seems now like a matter of thousands of miles away, but tomorrow when our young men leave for foreign shores and the Government calls for our cash it will come home to us and we will realize what it means.

We will stand with the Government, but wish that there could have been some other way out.

### Reducing the Cost of Living.

We are interested in anything that will better the living conditions of the mill people of the South and have given much study to the propositions that the continual increase in cost of living have brought forward.

The vital consideration for the cotton mill family is the difference between the total amount in the pay envelopes and the cost of living.

It matters not to the mill family whether you increase the pay envelope or decrease the cost of living as the one must at least cover the other in order to keep a balance.

Wages have been greatly increased in the past two years and it is doubtful if they can be advanced much further with safety and it is therefore "up to" the cotton manufacturers both from the standpoint of business and humanity to study the question of reduction of cost of living.

A lady in Charlotte recently found a family who were in bad circumstances because their small weekly income did not cover their cost of living and who were getting further in debt each week. She decided to spend an hour each day with the family showing them what to buy and how to buy it, with the result that she eliminated useless waste and loss and demonstrated to them that they could live fairly well

on their income if they used good judgment.

Work of this kind would be going further than most mills would care to go, but they can do much to reduce the cost of living.

Mill gardens and co-operative stores have been found to be two great factors in reducing the cost of mill living.

Jas. L. Carbery of Rock Hill, S. C., is a Government agent, placed in charge of the mill gardens of South Carolina and on page 3 of this issue will be found an article which we have induced him to prepare especially for our readers.

Prof. Carbery says in this article: "The possibilities for result from the small piece of land well tilled and intensively cultivated and planted are amazing. Think of one man a cripple, raising over \$50.00 worth of butter beans on the garden fence and strings about his doors and windows. Think of an 8 year old lad raising 229 pounds of tomatoes on 24 plants. A bushel of good tomatoes, apples, peaches, etc., should produce from 18 to 20 quarts of canned goods. Suppose we have raised all possible in our own garden and have an opportunity to buy such vegetables and fruits at the ordinary price of \$1.00 a bushel when plentiful, think of the profit by comparing that number of quarts bought at present prices from the store. One man in a mill village reports \$82.50 worth of vegetables grown in his garden in one season. Had the other families of that village been as thrifty the sum total of \$18,150 would have resulted. The same rule applies to any community. Few gardens, properly managed, will produce less than \$100.00 worth of vegetables a year."

This statement from a man who spends his entire time in mill garden work shows to what extent the cost of living can be reduced by mill gardening.

Many mills are furnishing seed free to their operatives and encouraging them to plant gardens back of their houses, while others are establishing community gardens near the mill village.

The community garden is usually a plot of an acre or more which is cultivated partly by the mill people, but is directly in charge of an old man or a negro who is experienced in such work.

The mill people are charged a nominal sum for vegetables from the mill garden or given a certain amount of vegetables for work which they do in the mill garden. For some reason the other states have allowed South Carolina to get ahead of them in the matter of Government assistance in mill gardening. We strongly advised the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association to make an effort to have the Govern-

ment send a man like Prof. Carbery for work in their village, but little or no effort has been made along this line.

We recently took the matter up with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and have received the following reply:

North Carolina Department of Agriculture  
Raleigh, N. C., March 27, 1917.

Mr. David Clark,  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

If desired we can send a man to such mills as may wish instruction in gardening, if they will inform us where they are located and when they wish it made.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Graham  
Commissioner.

We are also informed that the Agricultural Department of the other states are prepared to send without cost men to instruct the mill people in planting and caring for gardens.

Several years ago we published an account of a co-operative mill store at West Durham, N. C., and secured a copy of their plan of organization for Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., with the result that they organized a co-operative store which has been uniformly successful.

Buying in quantities and for cash the co-operative stores are able to get lower prices than other retail stores.

Selling strictly for cash the co-operative store does not have to allow for bad debts as do most retail stores and can therefore sell for a less price and at the same time make a larger profit.

Co-operative stores when run on a strictly cash basis and with good business management have been uniformly successful. Some have not been successful because of loose systems and poor business methods.

With wheat already above \$2.00 per bushel and war conditions forcing other articles to record prices, the cost of living is reaching skyward.

It will cost no more to raise a garden now than formerly and it is a proposition that is worth the consideration of the mill management.

Future Treasurer of Southern Textile Association.

We have received a card from Marshall Dilling, superintendent of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala., and treasurer of the Southern Textile Association, announcing the birth of Marshall Dilling Jr.

Feeling sure that the Southern Textile Association will not allow Marshall Dilling, Sr., to resign the treasurership in less than twenty-five years we hereby announce our support of Marshall Dilling, Jr., as his successor at that time and hope that he will be as popular an officer as his father.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. A. Glasgow is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Lilly Mills, Spray, N. C.

M. M. Everhart has been promoted to night second hand in carding at the Kesler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

R. F. Hicks has accepted a position of overseer of weaving at the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

A. Jewell, of Belton, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Pickens (S. C.) Mills.

H. T. Walker has resigned as overseer of carding at the Kesler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

S. J. Ford, of Shelby, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

S. S. Smith has been promoted to second hand in night spinning at the Columbia (S. C.) Duck Mills.

A. W. Faris, of Henderson, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Hall of Prendergast, Tenn., is now superintendent of one of the mills near Nashville, Tenn.

J. H. Williams has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. C. Brigman has accepted position as superintendent of the Sax-Gotha Mills at Lexington, S. C.

J. R. Osborne is now overseer of spinning at the Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

J. P. Floyd of Edenton, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of night spinning at Arlington, S. C.

C. W. McKenzie has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Elledge has been promoted from front loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. F. Langston, of Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., has become second hand in weaving at the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

A. S. Starr has been transferred from night overseer of carding to day overseer of carding at the Kesler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

David Crowell has been promoted from night second hand in carding to night overseer of carding at the Kesler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Frank Howell of Concord, N. C., has accepted position as night overseer of weaving at the Kesler Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

A. C. Drake has resigned as second hand in spinning at Mill No. 1, Schoolfield, Va., and has accepted position as night overseer of spinning at Wearwell Mill, Draper, N. C.

E. D. Evans has resigned his position at Schoolfield, Va., and returned to his former position at Jacksonville, Ala.

G. P. Gentry has resigned as night superintendent at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., and is now located at Greenville, S. C.

J. M. Freeman has resigned as overseer weaving of the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. W. Hansell, formerly master mechanic at the Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C., is now filling a similar position at the Nokomis Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. R. Young has resigned his position at the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., to return to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. H. Brown has resigned his position at the Pickett Mill, High Point, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.

J. R. Federline, Jr., has resigned his position at the Poe Mfg. Company, Greenville, S. C., and is now overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

### Robert F. Bowe Much Better.

Reports from the bedside of Robert F. Bowe, of Greenville, who was taken seriously ill in Texas, as reported last week, state that he is much better and hopes to be entirely well in a short time. His many friends will be glad to know that he is considered out of danger and on a fair way to recover.

### Dan Wallace Goes With Arabol.

D. H. Wallace of Union, S. C., has resigned his position with the Keever Starch Company to accept a position as South Carolina representative for the Arabol Mfg. Company. Very few men who travel this territory are as popular with the mill people or stand as high personally as Dan Wallace, and his many friends wish him success in his new work.

### Cutting Scrape at Gastonia.

In a battle royal in which knives played an important part at Dan Tinklers' home near the Clara Mill village, Gastonia, N. C., last Friday morning, Parks Walker and Sanders Hudson inflicted serious wounds on each other before the flag of peace was finally raised.

Both men, who are mill operatives, board at Tinkers. Hudson arrived home at the early hour Friday morning in an intoxicated condition. He made advances on Walker, following an exchange of words, and inflicted wounds on his person which required 17 stitches to bring together.



Albany Grease is used on every bearing from the power house to line shafting where a dependable, efficient, economical lubricant is desired. Albany Grease is the most universally used lubricant in Textile Mills throughout the world. A sample and a cup will be sent upon request for trial. No charge made.

### ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY

After a spell of watchful waiting and when his patience was exhausted, Walker also took up arms and so dexterously did he use a knife that his opponent was laid low with three or more incisions requiring 27 stitches.

Hudson is in a serious but not critical condition at the county jail waiting until he is able to do service at the front with the road forces of the county. Walker was acquitted, having been active only in a defensive way.

### Montala Mfg. Co.,

### Montgomery, Ala.

W. B. Kitching.....Superintendent  
P. C. Bertrand...Carder and Spinner  
A. C. Barrett.....Master Mechanic

### Mr. Baldwin:

There is a better way to transmit power. My company starts a series of messages for you May 3rd. Advance information sent upon request.

GEO. PRITCHETT, GREENSBORO, N. C.

### Indian Head Mills of Alabama.

### Cordova, Ala.

W. B. Pickard ..... Agent  
W. M. Stokes ..... Pay Master  
A. G. Sullivan ..... Book Keeper  
Paul Nukols ..... Carder  
B. F. Nuttall ..... Spinner  
W. J. Grant ..... Weaver  
A. D. Thorne ..... Cloth Room  
R. Thirsk ..... M. M.  
L. C. Spearman ..... Engineer  
E. H. Anstead ..... Yard Overseer



### HERE'S WHERE

YOU GET OFF  
WHEN YOU  
DON'T  
DICTATE TO  
THE  
DICTAPHONE

You throw away real money every day you stick to shorthand. Hard earned dollars that don't get you a single thing except delays, annoyance, and inconvenience. And questionable efficiency in letter writing. You pay twice for every letter—once for having it written in shorthand and once on the typewriter. The sort of glaring waste you would not countenance for a minute in any other department.

It is obviously good business sense for you to dictate to the DICTAPHONE and save at least a third of every letter. Pay for having your letters written once—on the typewriter. Have them written better and more of them. And enjoy a personal convenience in the dictation of your correspondence you never knew existed.

Dictate to the DICTAPHONE and dictate when and how you want—as much or as little as you feel like. Your stenographer will spend her time producing finished typewriting. She will work free from the eye and nerve strain that goes with shorthand. No matter from what angle you look at it—saving money, increasing efficiency, you should dictate to the DICTAPHONE.

Demonstration by appointment in your own office on your own work.

"YOUR DAY'S WORK"—a book we would like to send you.

### POUND & MOORE COMPANY

### OFFICE OUTFITTERS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Dixie Cotton Mills, under the supervision of superintendent A. Culberson, Jr., are constructing a handsome superintendent's home on a lot which they recently purchased. The house will be of bungalow type.

**Draper, N. C.**—Ground is being broken this week for a new up-to-date saw tooth weave shed to accommodate about 500 Model E Draper looms, which are to be added to the German-American Mills at this place.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The addition to Mill No. 2 of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Co., has been completed and the machinery installed.

A night force has also been added and the mills are running night and day. Twenty new houses are being built in the village to take care of the increased force of operatives.

**Jefferson, Ga.**—The Jefferson Mills are now running altogether on electric drives installed by the General Electric Company. The American Moistening Company has about finished installing their equipment and also installing a cleaning system. The foundation for the new weave mill has been started and when completed will be one of the most up-to-date in Georgia. It will have 320 Model C, 42-inch Draper looms. All of the houses in the mill village have been remodeled and painted.

**Dalton, Ga.**—The Dalton Hosiery Mills, recently noted as being incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 have organized with the following officers: J. S. Hall, president, H. J. Smith vice-president, G. R. Westcott secretary and treasurer. The company has rented a building and will install an initial equipment of 60 knitting machines.

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—The Cannon Mills will shortly begin the manufacture of tire fabrics, according to a statement by M. L. Cannon. Mr. Cannon says that the mills have been enlarged and put in order to handle the new product and they hoped to begin manufacturing tire goods at an early date. The making of these goods will in no way affect the production of the widely known products of the Cannon Mills.

**Graniteville, S. C.**—The Graniteville Manufacturing company, comprising three cotton mills here, which was put in the hands of receivers November 23, 1915, last week emerged from the receivership and was restored to the stockholders.

R. J. Rhett of Charleston and Jacob Phinizy, of Augusta, were the receivers. They put Samuel L. Fortson in charge of the mill and have been rapidly making money. Up to February 1 they have paid all interest on, and 30 per cent of the indebtedness of \$990,000. The complaining creditors by court petition,

showed before Judge H. A. M. Smith, sitting at Aiken, that they were satisfied that there were available funds to meet all indebtedness. The receivers showed by petition that they had available funds to discharge all obligations and the expenses of the receivership.

Judge Smith thereupon restored the property to the stockholders. Thus, through the management of the receivers, the unusual result of a property emerging safely from a receivership is brought about and \$823,000 of stock held in large extent by widows, orphans and trust estate is restored to the owners when it was believed at one time that every cent thereof had been lost.

### Ozark Mill Changes Hands.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Ozark Mills is scheduled to take place this week. Within the past week the control of this mill has passed into the hands of Messrs. John C. Rankin and S. M. Robinson, of Lowell, and Frost Torrence, of Gastonia, these gentlemen having purchased the entire holdings, \$75,000 worth, of the Rankins. It is understood that some of the stock in this mill, during the past few days, changed hands at fancy figures, the report being that some of it brought as high as \$365 per share.—Gastonia Gazette.

### Helping Fight High Cost of Living.

With a view of helping their operatives fight the high cost of living the White Oak, Revolution and Proximity Mills of Greensboro, have bought a full carload of Irish seed potatoes which they are distributing to their employees at a price much lower than they can be bought retail.

The mills are encouraging their operatives to make gardens and a great deal of interest is being shown in the work. It is hoped to have every family plant a garden and raise as many vegetables for their own use as possible.

### Ellison McKissick in Service.

Ellison McKissick left Saturday night for New York where he will enter the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States. By reason of his high standing at Auburn and his rank as a cadet officer his acceptance is assured. He will in all probability be assigned to the engineering department as work is in line with his college training. His many friends here admire his patriotism and wish him all good luck in the future.—Greenwood (S. C.) Index.

Ellison McKissick is son of A. F. McKissick and grandson of Capt. Ellison A. Smyth.

### Textile Tests.

We are in receipt of the fourth edition of Textile Tests, published by the Draper Company of Hopedale, Mass.

The new edition of this valuable book is handsomely bound in flexible leather and gilt, including gilt edged leaves and includes a great amount of valuable data such as production and twist tables.

It is a book that any mill man will be fortunate to own.

### Co-Operative Store at Lancaster.

A charter has recently been granted by the secretary of state to the Lancaster Co-operative Store, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into five hundred shares of the par value of ten dollars each. This in the store recently organized by the operatives of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, with the purpose of furnishing its shareholders and others with such articles of merchandise as they may need. Its object is to do a general mercantile business, buying goods at wholesale and selling them for cash, with only sufficient margin to pay the expenses of the management and give the stockholders a reasonable dividend for the use of their money. It also has in view the object of furnishing a means by which the operatives may find a safe and profitable investment for

money saved by them in small sums.

It is understood that about 400 of the 500 shares have been subscribed, and that a greater part of the money has been paid in. A. H. Robbins has been elected president, M. S. Hull, vice-president, and C. B. Jordan, secretary and treasurer. The manager of the store has not been secured, but it is understood that the board of directors have several applications for this position, which they have under consideration.

### The Farmer's Turn Next.

The National Child Labor guardians have been enjoying a season of spiritual refreshment in Baltimore, and having fixed the Southern factory man to their satisfaction, are now proceeding to see what they can do in behalf of the poor ruralite who must keep his child in school or break the rod across his back. They are going to regulate the education of the farmer's children according to their own views; and, transferring their benevolent attentions from the mill man to the farmer, they are likely to find that they have stirred up a row worth while. The Child Labor people say that the law is not enforced in the rural districts because the old tradition that "crops come before children," holds good. They say the local school board does not enforce the compulsory law, and if this law were enforced, the members of the board "would have to prosecute their own friends and neighbors." They want the law placed in the hands of the county, rather than the local officials. Of course there is but one way to procure a long term for the school children of the rural districts, and that would be to take them from work in the fields, just as these benevolent people have taken the children from work in the mills. After they shall have taken all work away from all the children in the South we suppose these Child Labor regulators will be supremely and benignantly happy.—Charlotte Observer.

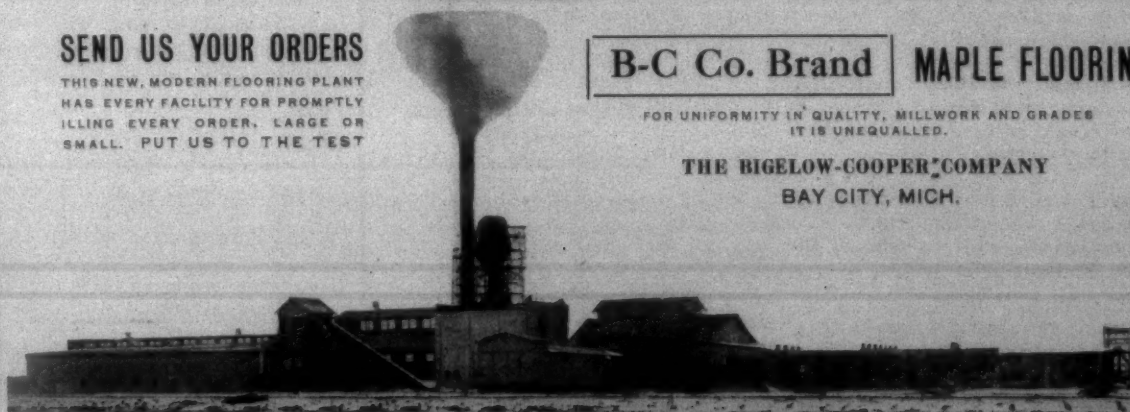
### SEND US YOUR ORDERS

THIS NEW, MODERN FLOORING PLANT HAS EVERY FACILITY FOR PROMPTLY FILLING EVERY ORDER, LARGE OR SMALL. PUT US TO THE TEST

### B-C Co. Brand MAPLE FLOORING

FOR UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY, MILLWORK AND GRADES IT IS UNEQUALLED.

THE BIGELOW-COOPER COMPANY  
BAY CITY, MICH.



EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN AGENTS

WILLIAM M. LLOYD COMPANY

1200 INDEPENDENCE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**The National Crisis.**

At a time like the present it is necessary to anticipate radical changes and revolutions in industrial methods and proceedings, and while other departments of industry are giving their best efforts to meet conditions and exigencies that may arise, the manufacturer must show equal forethought for solving problems that will present themselves to him in an emergency. The problems must be anticipated before they can be solved, and while much can be gained from the observation of industrial adjustments made by the foreign belligerents, this observation cannot replace initiative, analytic and constructive thought on the part of the individual who is confronted with specific problems and on whose conclusion depend the success or failure of the solution adopted.

How can I serve my country most efficiently in case of eventualities? is the problem which is now before every one, to be answered with all the wisdom at his command, with all the courage of his convictions and with deeds—not words. The question cannot be evaded, it must be answered, and that answer must be based on sense, not sentiment. The conclusions must be drawn from facts, not hopes, from figures, not figuratives. One fact stands out predominantly, and that one is, that in case of war the country needs men in the regular branches of its armed forces, and it requires men of vigor and vitality, not weaklings and cripples, to withstand the hardships of the service, and it must draw these men from industry.

How can these supplemental measures be provided? How can your plant organization be adjusted to liberate the best men for the country's service, and at the same time turn out more and different products for their use and consumption? How can new and untrained and physically inferior employees be brought up to the old standard of operating efficiency? Your problems are "how" problems, rather than "why" problems, and their solution lies in your initiative and ability to meet complex conditions with sane, constructive methods based on true analysis of conditions as they exist, and prompted by the unselfish patriotism which throughout the life of the nation has made possible the growth of your industry and your own pursuit of happiness.

But also the wheels of industry must continue to turn at increased speeds. Greater efficiency will be required of your plant, or your plant may have to be remodeled to turn out entirely new products with a new and comparatively inefficient operating force. Boys and women may replace strong and well-trained men and their physical and mental deficiencies must be counteracted by

# PURO

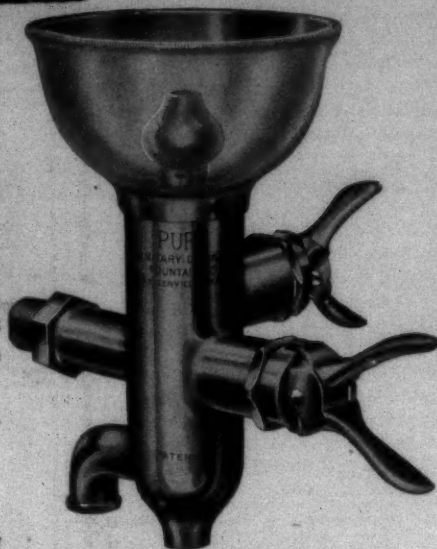
In Our Prosperity why not Increase Your Assets by Installing Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

Combine SAFETY with SERVICE by using our device thereby saving 35% of wasted water and 60% employees drinking time and prevent loss of time by keeping your help in good health.

Now that the warm weather is approaching, your water problems again face you. Why not tell us your troubles. We are experts in this line.

A Postal will bring full particulars.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company**  
342 Main St., Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High



## Humidifyingly Speaking

*Turbo-fied—Satis-fied*

Because the

## TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is so easy to install—costs so little for upkeep—is so simple to handle—makes so little trouble—is always on the job—gives exactly the percentage of moisture you require—never spoils goods by overflow—needs so little attention—that the owners of the scores of mills where Turbos are working unanimously declare it makes them worry-free on that score.

Wouldn't you like to join the brigade of the Turbofied? Ask for details of enlistment.

### AND ADD THIS TO YOUR LETTER:

"I would like to know of a dozen or more good sized installations of your Turbo and the opinion of these 'Turbo-fied' mill owners regarding it."

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

supplemental measures entirely new to your method of operation in normal times.

This is truly a time when "safety first" has its broadest meaning; not only is the safety of the individual and safety of a particular organization or of a particular industry in the balance, but the very safety of the nation and the principles of democracy are at stake; it is a time when co-operation, taking on a wider significance in its embrace of all individuals and interests, must forget artificial boundaries that may have become established and extend itself to include the nation, the national Government, and all who would conserve this nation's place among nations.—From American Industries for March.

### For Sale.

We have on hand the following Card Room Bobbins, Skewers, Filling and Warp Bobbins. Also Spools, some of which are practically new and in good shape. If interested, please let us hear from you, and we will send samples.

6,000 6-inch Traverse Intermediate Bobbins.

6,000 7-inch Traverse Intermediate Bobbins.

6,000 9-inch Traverse Slubber Bobbins.

30,000 2-ring Draper Filling Bobbins. 7 3-8 inches over all. Maple. New.

6,000 Metal Cap. 7 1-4 inches Filling Bobbins. Maple.

30,000 6 1-2-inch Metal Cap. Filling Bobbins. Maple.

30,000 6 1-2-inch Warp Bobbins. Birch.

30,000 7 3-8-inch 2 Ring Draper Filling Bobbins. Birch. Old.

4,000 3 1-2x4 1-2-inch Fibe Head Spools. Practically new.

CLINTON COTTON MILLS.  
Clinton, S. C.

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SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels' and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses

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# AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING**  
**COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The war situation has brought buyers into the cotton goods markets in increased numbers. Prices went higher during the week on almost all lines. Many lines have been withdrawn from the market and others are held at value. While trading was brisk throughout the markets and it is said that sales would have been much heavier had not so many goods been held off the market, there is a decided waiting tendency evident among buyers who expect to move conservatively until a more definite idea of future requirements can be had.

A new high record for years past was made on 38 1-2-inch 64x60s gray good when spots sold at 8 1-2 cents. They were very scarce for prompt shipment and sellers were decidedly bullish where they had the goods on hand. With the increasing strength of the market and the broadening demand for goods, it is becoming very apparent that spot supplies are very short and that it is only a question of time until they will be very scarce.

While many of the houses have withdrawn their lines of finished goods or placed them at value, considerable business was done last week and prices went steadily higher. Bleached goods have been advanced and orders on some of them are being taken at value only. Wide sheeting grew much firmer during the week and recent advances have brought them nearer a parity with the rest of the market.

Export business in cotton goods was better during the week. While no new quarters were reported as being in the market, there was a good trade with Central and South America, the West Indies and India. Buyers from these markets wanted a general rather than any special line of goods. Prices were high and advancing steadily, and many factors in the market think that they have reached a level where prices will restrict trade.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week trading was very active and sales about equaled the weekly production. The demand was very broad and buyers sought practically all of the popular styles. The wide goods end of the market was very active and some very large sales were put through. There was also plenty of activity in narrow goods, printers and converters putting down substantial orders for both prompt and future needs.

The New England markets are well cleaned up of accumulations and, on this account, manufacturers are in a position to command full asking prices for all their goods. The demand for sateens and twills has been good. Specialties manufactured out of printcloth yarns have been in much favor, and a sizable business has been done. Prices on nearly all styles advanced a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent per yard. The fine goods end of the market is not quite so active as the printcloth end, although manufac-

turers state that business is fair.

Cotton goods were quoted in New York last Saturday as follows:

Brown drills, std.	At value..
Sheetings, So. std.	At value..
3-yard, 48x48s	At value..
4-yard, 56x60s	At value..
4-yard, 48x48s	At value..
5-yard, 48x48s	At value..
Denims, 9-oz.	At value..
Denims, 2-20s	21
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	21
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	21
Tallassee, 8-oz.	19
Hartford, 8-oz.	18 1-2
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12 1/4
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15
Alexander, oz. duck	17
Ticking, 8-oz.	At value..
Standard prints	At value..
Standard gingham	At value..
Dress gingham	At value..
Kid finis'd cambrics	At value..

### Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales:

In sight for week ending April 6, 105; same seven days last year 131; for the month 65; same date last year 92; for season 11,354; same date last year 10,824.

Port receipts for season 6,320; same date last year 6,276.

Overland to mills and Canada for season 1,107; same date last year 1,008.

Southern mill takings for season 3,350; same date last year 3,044.

Interior stocks in excess of August 1, 578; last year 496.

Foreign exports for week 93; same seven days last year 71; for season 4,408; same date last year 4,037.

Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week 46; same seven days last year 37; for season —; to same date last year 2,410.

**Statement of World's Visible Supply**  
Total visible this week 4,313; last week 4,358; same date last year 5,466.

Of this the total American this week 3,375; last week 3,418; last year 3,791.

All other kinds this week 937; last week 939; last year 1,674.

Visible in the United States this week 2,074; this date last year 2,279.

Visible in other countries this week

### Kannapolis School Reopened.

The Kannapolis (N. C.) Graded School reopened last week and will continue until the latter part of May. The school was closed March 16 by order of the county board because of the fact that the fund set aside for the maintenance of the school had been exhausted. The re-opening was made possible only through the generosity of Mr. J. W. Cannon and his sons, who voluntarily recalled the teachers and principal, pledging themselves to pay the salaries of the principal and the 12 teachers necessary for the school.

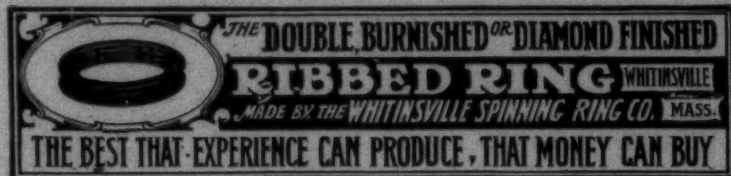
This will give Kannapolis two months more school and affects between 750 or 800 children.

## Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST

### Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



LOOM-LUBRIK

TWISTER RING GREASE

NON-FLUID OIL

MYCO GREASE SIZE

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

60 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Apron Oil, Greases, etc.

## TAPE DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.

SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

## St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock  
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

A. ST. ONGE, President

Providence, R. I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## HOLDS THE FIBRE ON THE YARN

When you use SIZOL you will notice that it is clean under the loom. SIZOL prevents shedding and also makes the warps stronger and more pliable.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

### THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

S. C. THOMAS,  
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GEORGE WITHERSPOON,  
Mount Olive, N. C.

## CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO  
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There were plenty of inquiries in the yarn market last week but sales were not very large. With the higher prices on cotton, spinners moved up their quotations and many buyers who sent inquiries into the market were not willing to meet the advances. The receipts of yarns from the South were large. While quotations in the Philadelphia market went up steadily last week, they are reported to be from a cent to a cent and a half under those of other markets. This is said to be due to the anxiety of small operators to undersell each other. Bulls in the markets claim that prices are going much higher and that the buyer who does not cover his needs now is going to make a big mistake. A great many buyers however, appear to be frightened at present prices and are only buying what yarn they actually need.

While inquiries were very numerous for carded yarn, sales were small as buyers would not pay the prices. Knitters say it is not a question of outwaiting anyone and if they were sure they could sell goods on a basis of yarn prices, they would willingly pay the prices, but they are not willing to take a chance.

The demand for single combed yarns continued to show improvement. The call covers a wide range of numbers, but 18s to 40s are the most active. Prices have stiffened considerably, especially where spinners' are well sold up. Dealers believe that single combed yarns are going much higher. They say there is no market price for yarn and that the sale depends on how badly the buyer needs it. Prices in two-ply combed have not advanced as materially as those of single yarns, but they are being very firmly held.

Southern Single Skeins.			
4s.....31	—	20s.....36	—
6s.....32	—	22s.....37	—
8s.....33	—	24s.....38	—
10s.....34	—	26s.....39	—
12s.....34	—	30s.....41	—
14s.....34½	—	40s.....54	—
16s.....35	—		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s.....33	—	24s.....41	—
6s.....33	—	26s.....42	—
8s.....33	—	30s.....43	—
10s.....33	—	36s.....53	—
12s.....34	—	40s.....57	—58
14s.....35	—	50s.....72	—75
16s.....36	—	60s.....82	—83
20s.....37	—		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
8s.....30½	—	22s.....37	—
10s.....32	—	24s.....39	—
12s.....33	—	26s.....39	—
14s.....33½	—	30s.....42	—44
16s.....34½	—	40s.....58	—
20s.....36	—		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.			
8s.....36	—	24s.....42	—
10s.....36	—	26s.....42	—
12s.....36	—	30s.....43	—44
14s.....36	—	40s.....57	—
16s.....38	—	50s.....72	—75
20s.....40	—	60s.....82	—
Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cons.			
6s.....34	—	22s.....39	—
8s.....34	—	24s.....40	—
10s.....33	—	26s extra.44	—
12s.....35	—	28s.....41	—
14s.....35	—	30s.....42	—
16s.....35½	—	40s.....56	—
18s.....36½	—	22's colors.41	—
20s.....37½	—		
Eastern Carded Peeler Cops.			
8s.....35	—	26s.....39	—
10s.....35	—	28s.....39½	—
12s.....35½	—	30s.....40	—
14s.....36	—	32s.....40½	—
16s.....36½	—	34s.....41	—

20s.....37½	—	38s.....42	—
20s.....37½	—	38s.....42	—
22s.....38	—	40s.....44	—

## A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

### BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

#### SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	109
American Spin. Co., S. C.	124
Andreson Cotton Mills, S. C.	11
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96
Arcade Mills, S. C.	114
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120
Augusta Factory, Ga.	33
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	110
Brandon Mills, S. C.	78
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45
Cabarrus Cotton Mills, N. C.	90
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	90
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	175
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	150
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	110
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	110
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15
Duncan Mills, S. C.	46
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	101
Eastley Cotton Mills, S. C.	199
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70
Gainesville Cotton M., Ga. com	75
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	50
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	100
Grendel Mills, S. C.	145
Inman Mills, S. C.	110
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	120
Judson Mills, S. C.	94
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	89
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C. pfd.	100
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	110
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	120
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60
Loray Mills, N. C. com.	20
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st pfd.	100
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	130
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	85
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	97
Monarch Cotton Mills, S. C.	148
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	140
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	200
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	105
Oconee Mills, com.	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	98
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	102
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	117
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	158
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	120
Riverside Mills, S. C. pfd.	90
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	117
Saxon Mills, S. C.	117
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	40
Spartan Mills, S. C.	135
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	145
Tucaupau Mills, S. C.	200
Union-Buffalo, S. C. 1st pfd.	75
Union-Buffalo M. 2nd pfd.	7½
Victor-Monaghan Mills Co. pfd.	93
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	89
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	46
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	62
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	10
Watts Mills, S. C.	110
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105
Wiscasset Cotton Mills, N. C.	110
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	118
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	55
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	85
Woodside Cotton Mills, quart.	100
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	134
Highland Park Mfg. Co., N. C.	9

## FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings  
Cast Iron Mill Spittoons  
Motor Pulley Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers  
Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers  
Loggerhead Castings for Pickers  
Doff Box Wheels and Stands

### COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

## WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

### SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped  
with our Apparatus

### OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

Write us for information

### BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.

ATLANTA

CHATTANOOGA

CHARLOTTE

SAVANNAH

## BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

### MONAGHAN MILLS

Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

### STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE



**Weavers Wanted.**

Weavers for Army Duck. Employment given other cotton mill Cook Duck Mills, Cedartown, Ga. workers in the family. Apply

**Belt Salesman Wanted.**

Belting salesman wanted for Southern territory by a firm that is well established and manufacturers high grade belting. Good opening for a live man. Address "Belting," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**WANT SPINNING AND WINDING ROOM HELP.**

WANT SPINNING AND WINDING ROOM HELY, ESPECIAALLY SPINNERS, DOFFERS AND WINDER HANDS FOR NIGHT WORK. SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO GIRL BOARDERS. NEW MILL, GOOD RUNNING WORK AND GOOD WAGES. ADDRESS M. J. HAWKINS, LANDIS, N. C.

**Loom Fixers and Weavers Wanted.**

Wanted, one good loom fixer on four harness looms. Pay \$1.87 per day. Can use six or eight good gingham weavers. Weavers can make from \$10 to \$12 per week. Write or apply in person to D. P. Brown, overseer weaving, Roberdel Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

**Want Overseer of Winding.**

Wanted a good overseer for our winding department on hosiery cones and tube yarns Universal and Foster machines. Good pay and permanent job for the right man. Address Muscogee Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ga.

**Do You Need This Man?**

Age 38. Georgian. Methodist, two children. Overseer of card-and spinning 21 years. 9 years at last place, 4 here. Self-made and think he did a pretty fair job. Present salary over \$1,700 per year. First class references including present employers.

This man has no "Pull" but quite a lot of "Push". He wants position as superintendent of cotton yarn mill where hard work and efficiency will be appreciated. Will go anywhere. Very reasonable salary. Address B. B., Care Textile Bulletin.

**PATENTS****Trade Marks and Copyrights**

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

**SIGGERS & SIGGERS**

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

**The Spring Needle Machine.**

(Continued from Page 9.)

ure off the exact length required for the loop.

It will be readily understood that a small defect occurring in the needle will at once show itself in the fabric produced. One of the commonest is for the beard to lose its spring or elasticity, which splits the yarn in place of allowing it a clear passage below the beard.—Textile Recorder.

**Railroads to Open Agency in South America.**

Chattanooga, Tenn.—An Argentine agency with headquarters at Buenos Aires will be opened on May 15 by the Southern Railway system and the Mobile and Ohio railroad in a further effort to aid southern manufacturers to extend their trade in foreign markets, particularly those of South America.

R. H. Ackerman, formerly chief clerk in the South American agency at Chattanooga, has been named as Argentine agent. He has been connected with the South American agency since its establishment in April, 1914, and is well qualified to aid southern manufacturers, contemplating representation in Argentine. The South American agency will be glad to forward to Mr. Ackerman any requests for information in regard to Argentine markets, such service to be rendered without charge.

**Gainesville Cotton Mills, Gainesville, Ga.**

M. G. Stone....Gen'l Superintendent  
L. Trippe.....Superintendent  
Mike Elliott.....Carder  
H. P. Williams.....Spinner  
W. B. Reynolds.....Weaver

**Knitters Wanted.**

Wanted—Knitters, ribber and looper hands; also menders and inspectors. Will want some good help to learn. Work is light, mill is clean and bright, on car line, close town. Address Bela N. Barnes, Supt. Charlotte Knitting Company, Charlotte, N. C.

**For Sale.**

One Searchlight Welding outfit, complete with seven torches, one gas tank, all pipe and tubing. Good as new. Used practically none. Sold garage, so don't need it. Please write us if interested. Will close out right away. Very thing for cotton mill use.

Overland Harper Co.,  
Clinton, S. C.

**Jack Hands Wanted.**

Wanted — Three good Jack hands for night work. Z. G. Holdscaw, overseer carding, Jewell Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

**Shafting Wanted.**

Wanted, 100 feet of 4-inch shafting with hangers, hangers for 14-inch drop, and couplings. Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

**J. K. LIVINGSTON & CO.  
COTTON MERCHANTS**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"STAPLE COTTON A SPECIALTY"

**Modern Cards for Sale**

We have for sale twenty-four modern up-to-date 40-inch Whitin Cards, 110 flats, 12-inch coilers.

Quick Delivery

Attractive Prices

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY  
Greenville, South Carolina

**Says a 50,000 Spindle Mill**

"We gave all our leather top rolls two coats of DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH and it is proving satisfactory. It has cut our roller covering bill."

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

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**THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY**

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF

**Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation**

KINGSPORT, TENN.

SULPHUR BLACKS  
SULPHUR BLUES  
SULPHUR BROWNS

CAUSTIC SODA  
BLUESTONE  
BI-CHROMATE OF SODA  
AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

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**ARABOL SOLUBLE SOFTENING OIL**

TRADE MARK



TRADE MARK

SUPERIOR TO TALLOW and cheaper. Used with starch on all classes of warps. Neutral. Especially valuable on warps, which, while requiring light sizing, must be very strong and smooth. It is strictly uniform and has none of the drawbacks of tallow. Can be used with any kind of starch or sizing material. Is especially valuable when used with a Soluble Gum, such as our Gum G, Yorkshire Gum, Scotch Gum, and the like, all of which attract moisture and lay the fibre, thereby prevent shedding. Arabol Softening Oil penetrates the yarn, and lubricates the fibre. Never gets rancid as tallow does and always keeps the slasher cylinders smooth and bright. The yarn never sticks when this Oil is used. Trial barrel sent on approval.

OIL LUBRICATES—TALLOW DOES NOT  
**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# Atlantic Dyestuff Company

BURRAGE, MASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SULPHUR BLACK

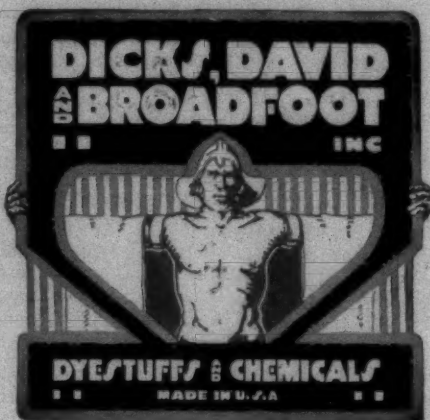
(Powder of uniform strength—no paste)

METHYL VIOLET                      SULPHUR BROWN  
SOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE  
INSOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE

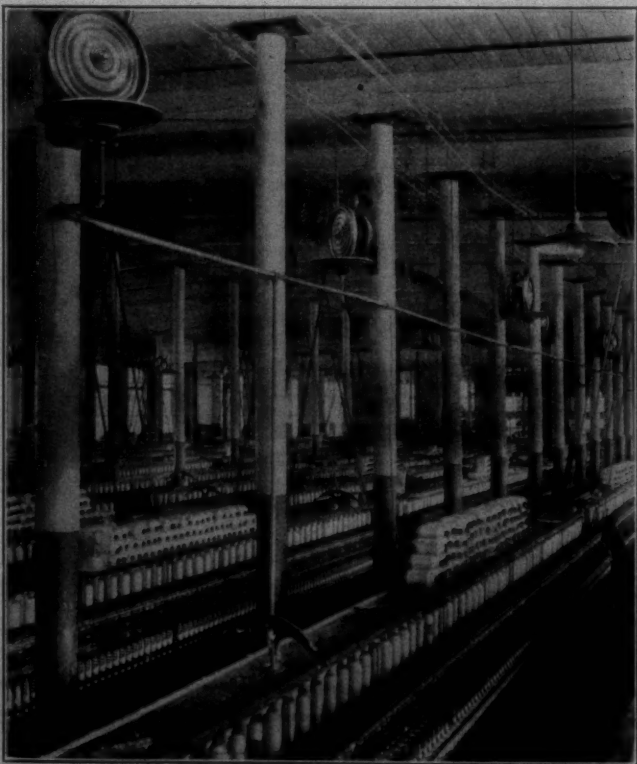
AGENTS

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# THE NORMALAIR SYSTEM



## NORMALAIR COMPANY

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Frame Hands Wanted.

Can use a few good frame hands at night. We pay 9 cents on slubbers, 10 cents on intermediates and 11 cents on speeders, and also pay a 10 per cent bonus for full time. Will furnish transportation to help coming at once. Nothing except first-class help need apply. Address A. N. McAbree, Box 403, Tenille, Ga.

### Denn Warper Man.

Want good Denn warper man for night work. Pay \$12.60 per week. Run 5 nights, but pay for 6. Apply to J. C. Tiddy, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

### Grinder Wanted.

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whittin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Spools Wanted.

Would buy for quick delivery 1,000 4x6 spools for 3-8 spooler spindles. No junk is wanted, must be good spools. Send sample and price to J. M. Hogan, Superintendent Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to T. A. Shipp, Supt., Tarboro, N. C.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and churches all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

**WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.**

### DAY AND NIGHT HELP WANTED.

**WE CAN FURNISH REGULAR WORK TO SEVERAL GOOD FAMILIES FOR DAY AND NIGHT WORK, CARD ROOM, SPINNING ROOM AND WEAVE ROOM. GOOD HEALTHY PLACE TO LIVE, GOOD WAGES. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO ENOREE MILLS, ENOREE, S. C.**

### Weavers Wanted.

Weavers wanted. Good running work, broad and narrow Stafford looms. Weavers run from eight to twelve broad and sixteen narrow looms. Can earn \$11.00 to \$15.00 per week. A good city, thirty-eight miles from Chicago. Aurora Cotton Mills, Aurora, Ill., J. O. Howard, overseer.

**WANTED — EXPERIENCED COTTON WEAVERS TO ACCUSTOM THEMSELVES TO SILK WEAVING. EXPERIENCED COTTON HANDS CAN BECOME PROFICIENT IN ONE TO TWO WEEKS. PAID WHILE LEARNING. CAN EARN \$15.00 TO \$18.00 WEEKLY, DEPENDING ON ABILITY. STEADY EMPLOYMENT. MODERN EQUIPMENT. CORRESPOND WITH E. BIRGELS, SUPERINTENDENT, 40TH ST. AND KILLIAN AVE., NORFOLK, VA.**



WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Now employed. Address No. 1824.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1825.

WANT position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$3.00. Have had 10 years experience in good mills. Age 41, sober and good manager of help. At present employed. Am a band leader of some ability. Good references. Address No. 1826.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had extensive experience as superintendent on both white and colored goods also in yarn mills and am well qualified to manage mill on usual classes of yarn and goods. Can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 1827.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience both in carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1828.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but desire to change for larger one. Long practical experience and can give best of references from former employers. Address No. 1830.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years in mill business, 3 years as overseer. Can give references if desired. Address 1831.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in both positions and held last job for 3 years. Fine references. Address 1833.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical mill man with several years experience as superintendent in first class mills, age 37, highly competent to handle position. First class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1834.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed but prefer to change to healthier location. Would prefer a weave mill. Good references. Address No. 1835.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of not less than 5,000 spindles. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish first class references. Address 1836.

WANT position as overseer of finishing cloth room or weave room. Have had long experience and am well qualified and handle finishing or colored goods. Fine references. Address 1837.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Would not consider anything less than \$4.50 per day. Am an experienced carder on fine yarns and can give high class references. Address No. 1838.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and special experience on fine yarns. Made a success on last job and can furnish first class references. Address 1840.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 8 years experience on Crompton & Knowles, Draper and Stafford looms and have handled all kinds of colored work. Now employed, but wish to change. Good references. Address 1841.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but desire larger position. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address 1843.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving, overseer of dyeing or designing. Special experience on fancy goods including silk and cotton goods. Fine references. Address No. 1844.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Experienced on all classes of yarn from 4s to 80s with special experience on fine combed yarns. Address No. 1845.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Now employed but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 1846.

WANT position as overseer of carding on either colored or white goods. 12 years experience on both and can give present and past employers as reference. Address No. 1847.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Am first class carder and spinner and also experienced on twisting, reeling, winding and denn warping. Address No. 1848.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or as carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1849.

WANT position as superintendent or either yarn or weaving mill. Am especially strong on yarns and ducks. Strictly sober and eager to get a position with a mill that will appreciate the services of a reliable and competent man of good habits. Can come on short notice. Address 1850.

WANT position as overseer or as second hand in large weave room. Experienced on plain, Draper, and boxed looms. Can furnish fine references. Address No. 1851.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now filling position as superintendent and have held same satisfactory for three years, but de-

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COTTON MILL  
WORK OUR  
SPECIALTY

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sire to secure a larger mill. Have textile education and also long practical experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 1852.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 18 years experience as spinner, strictly sober, age 45, married. Fine references. Address No. 1853.

WANT position as superintendent. Have lots of experience on both white and colored goods and have successfully handled some of the largest mills in the South. Can furnish fine references. Address 1854.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have managed several large mills successfully. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 1855.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had experience as overseer of carding, machinery erector, superintendent and am well qualified to hold a position of either superintendent or manager. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1856.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but desire a larger job. Good references. Address No. 1857.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling salesman. Have had long experience as overseer of weaving, superintendent and also experience on the road. Can furnish first-class references for either position. Address No. 1858.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1859.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long practical experience in all departments and am a good manager of help. Now employed and would only change for larger position. Address No. 1860.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on white and colored goods and have had special experience on white and colored goods and have had special experience on combed yarns. Fine references including present employers. Address No. 1861.

WANT position as superintendent. Am at present employed as superintendent, but desire to make a change. Am 40 years of age and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 1862.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of fine yarns and giving entire satisfaction, but wish to change. Can furnish present employers as reference. Address No. 1863.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or second-hand. Have had long experience in New England mill on both weaving and yarn, but would like to secure a position in the South. Am an experienced mill man and good manager of help. Address 1864.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction and will only change for larger job. Age 33, experienced on both colored and white goods goods, also long experience as carder. Address No. 1865.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Have had eight years experience in carding and spinning. Have had eight years experience in carding and spinning and can furnish good references. Have had 3 years experience in machine shop. Address No. 1866.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long practical experience in both positions and have handled successfully some of the largest card rooms in the South. Can furnish high class references. Address 1867 A.

WANT position as carder, spinner, assistant superintendent of superintendent. Have had experience in all positions and can furnish first class references from former employers. Have a textile education as well as practical experience. Address 1867, B.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1868.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man, 40 years old, married and strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references. Address No. 1869.



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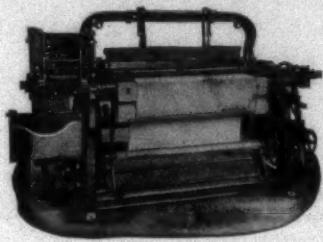
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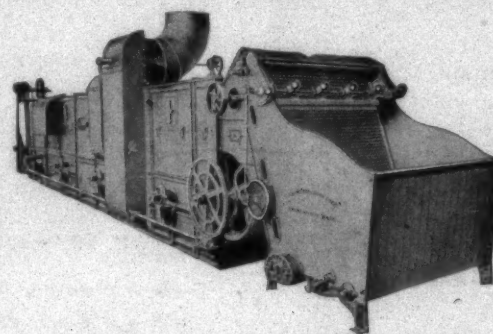


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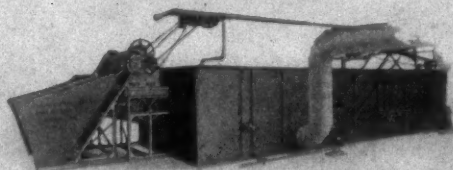
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